

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

One lot fronting on Railroad avenue 75 feet east of Henry street, fronting 25 feet by 105 feet to an alley. Price \$7,500, \$1,000 cash and nothing to assume before the last of January.

WILBUR S. POLE & CO.

Exchange Building.

NOTICE.

We can sell lots in the heart of the town at 25 to 30 per cent. lower than any other lots near them can be bought for.

SIMMONS, ANBLER & CO.,
REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

Buchanan, Va.

Office corner Washington and Water streets.

BICYCLE AGENT WANTED.

Call at Continental Hotel to-day between 9 and 11 a. m. and 3 and 5 p. m., December 4, 1890, and get a chance to make some money. As I am in town until 7 p. m. to-day only, I shall have no time to waste on idlers. I will talk business with those that mean business. Call for B. TAYLOR BRUCE.

CONTAGIOUS BLOOD POISON thoroughly removed from the system, without the use of mercury or poisons, by DR. SUTOL, 353 Seventh avenue and Franklin street.

A NEW ENTERPRISE.

We beg leave to announce that we have inaugurated the "Magic City Transfer Co.," and are now ready for the transportation of passengers, baggage, or freight. We have nice vehicles, polite drivers, and will wait on you promptly night or day. Leave orders at our office, 112 Jefferson street, or with any of our drivers. Respectfully,
nov13-14 DEVAL & SMITH.

FORGER BOWEN APPREHENDED.

He Was Captured Yesterday in Washington.

Chief Morris leaves this morning to bring the prisoner to Roanoke—Bowen passed as L. E. Evans in Washington. He was seen by Postmaster Asberry, and is willing to return without a requisition.

H. W. Bowen, alias G. H. Bowman, alias L. E. Evans, was arrested yesterday afternoon in Washington, D. C., upon a telegraphic request from Chief of Police Morris, of this city.

From the number of charges which have been registered against him, Bowen has apparently succeeded in negotiating a lengthy term in the Richmond penitentiary.

The general public first learned of Bowen's crookedness through the columns of THE TIMES, which paper, on Tuesday last, related his doings in Norfolk during the recent real estate convention, in which place he borrowed considerable money by representing himself as a member of the firm of Hattman & Kernehan, of this city.

He also had several checks upon a bank in this city cashed by President Myers, of the Norfolk Exchange, which checks were returned to Mr. Myers marked "no funds."

It then transpired, as recited in this paper yesterday, that he had committed the graver crime of forgery by passing a check upon a real estate man in Lynchburg, to which was signed the names of Smith and Parnell, of Norfolk.

The matter was then placed in the hands of Chief Morris, who proceeded to investigate the fellow's career in this city. Mr. Morris soon learned that Bowen had passed at least one forged check in this city upon P. Adler, the clothing merchant of Salem avenue.

Shortly before the convention Bowen called upon Mr. Adler and bought a pair of trousers, tendering in payment therefor a check purporting to be drawn by J. C. Thomas upon a bank in Charleston, W. Va.

Mr. Adler hesitated in taking the check, but was convinced by the man's plausible statement that he was a member of the firm of Hattman & Kernehan, and gave him the trousers and the difference, some \$5, in money.

Upon the discovery of this state of affairs, Chief Morris set about finding Bowen's whereabouts, and heard that Postmaster Asberry, who had just returned to the city from Washington, had run across a man in the latter place who represented himself as L. E. Evans, a member of the firm of Francis B. Kemp & Co. The description he gave tallied with that of the party wanted, and he wired the Chief of Police of Washington to locate the man and arrest him.

The Washington police had no difficulty in securing Bowen, who was stopped at the Metropolitan Hotel of that city under the name of Evans.

Later in the evening Mr. Morris received a dispatch from Washington to the effect that Bowen had been arrested, and was willing to return to Roanoke without a requisition.

Chief Morris will leave for Washington this morning at 7 o'clock to bring the prisoner back.

J. R. Hockaday, of this city, as president of the Roanoke Real Estate Exchange, yesterday morning offered \$25 reward for the apprehension of Bowen, and it is stated that another similar reward has been offered by other parties.

TURPIE ELOQUENT AND LOGICAL.

He Makes a Great Speech in the Senate Against the Force Bill.

The Supremacy of the White Race Not Peculiar to Any Portion of the United States—The Man in the White House, Who Seeks to Embroider the Races, Guilty of an Outrage Ten-fold Greater Than Any He Invents or Desires.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[Special]—In presenting the petition on the amendment to the tariff bill in relation to the rebate on manufactured tobacco, Allison said the conference on the part of both Houses had agreed to that section of the tariff bill as the conference report would disclose, but it has been omitted in the enrollment.

He had no doubt that the matter would receive early attention.

Cullom introduced a bill to reduce letter postage to one cent, referred.

Call offered a resolution directing the superintendent of the labor bureau to report as to the extent of the phosphate industry of Florida, the number of laborers employed, and the opportunities for employment of labor in the future development of that industry.

Plumb suggested that the inquiry should extend to all States containing phosphate deposit. Call assented to the suggestion, but the resolution went over till tomorrow.

A long and interesting discussion took place on the subject of the threatened Indian war, apropos of a joint resolution to issue arms to the States of North and South Dakota, and Nebraska. Vorhees having charged the situation to be due to the fact of the Indians being starved, and being replied to by Dawes and Pierce.

The debate was interrupted at 2 o'clock by the election bill coming up as unfinished business.

Hoar, in charge of the bill, said that in view of the fact that on reporting the bill at the close of the last session, he had addressed the Senate upon it, he would now forego any opening of the debate, but would content himself with answering whatever objection should be made to the bill on the Democratic side of the chamber.

Mr. Turpie thereupon opened the discussion in opposition.

Turpie said the substitute measure rested for its support on what was called the suppressed colored Republican vote in the South.

The returns of the election showed an abstention from voting—an abstention much greater in Massachusetts and other Northern States than elsewhere. Extremists, with a meagre majority in both houses, said that this was proof enough of the suppression of the colored vote, and thereupon proceeded to revolutionize the whole method of Congressional elections.

There had been suppression—suppression patent, well known, undeniable and widely prevalent.

The recent census would show that in the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois there were about 250,000 colored people; yet in these States no colored man had ever served as Governor or been elected to any department of state government.

There had been not only no proportional division of offices, but there had been none at all. "The colored race in those States had been deprived of participation in official preferment. The colored citizen in those States was not barred by any constitution or statute; he was barred by more potent law—a law of race and blood."

The colored man in those States had no more chance of preferment than a Roman Catholic had had in New Hampshire or Great Britain a hundred years ago.

The suppression of the colored vote in the South was a thing manifestly in question, affirmed on one side and denied on the other, but the suppression of colored voters of the North was a thing without question, actual, absolute, unconditional.

The supremacy of the white race was not peculiar to any portion of the United States. South Carolina was not more completely under its sway than was Pennsylvania. Its supremacy was not one whit more firmly established in Texas and Arkansas than in Illinois and Ohio.

Much might be said of the injustice of this supremacy. It was easy to write and print aphorisms, even to give them the shape of legislative formulas, that all citizens are equal. The political rights as between the races might be granted, defined and decreed, but the political equities could only be adjusted by the action.

That action was everywhere wanting; it was everywhere withheld.

The supremacy of the white race had not been brought about by force or fear. It had not been wrested or seized, but it had been given, granted, voluntarily ceded, to those deemed for the time most worthy of its possession.

The man (especially the man of the White House) who sought to embroider white or black races for purposes he could not conceal, and dare not avow, was guilty of an outrage ten-fold greater than any of those he invented or desired.

The solution of the race problem was a process, not of abstract speculation, but of real experience. Wherever people of different races were living peacefully together under the same laws, of the same body politic, without any other thought than that some must command and others must obey, this problem was being solved.

The purpose of the national election bill (so-called) was, so far as it related to the South, to wreck and destroy the political conditions of internal adjustment. It is proposed not to maintain the will of the majority, but to overthrow it on the single issue of race. To make a majority of black men, and to make a majority of black men, is the cause they are black to establish.

government of complexion, not of opinion.

The kernel and purpose of the pending bill was that the law of the land must be subordinated, to set enmity between white man and black man. The bill was not artfully framed. Its only art was its absolute malignity. Pass this bill and the right of the people to choose their representatives that right so precious and priceless to every lover of liberty, was lost—lost beyond recovery and beyond recall.

He then proceeded to make a constitutional argument against the power of Congress to pass a law regulating the election of Representatives in the lower House of Congress. Not having this power itself it could not delegate it to the Federal election boards. These boards would be screens, behind which the lowest forms of fraud and wrong would be practiced with impunity. The effect on a colored constituency of the South would be most unfortunate.

Negroes, stripped of all motive for further self-exertion, would become perpetual pensioners of the National Treasury. Facile and venal Representatives would be ready for any assault on the public coffers; taxes would be levied on the labor of white men and women of the North, for the support of the negro constituencies, who, abandoning even thought of self-improvement, would idly wait for their annual dole.

The South had had for a period of one year a rest. It had made great industrial progress and invited Northern capital. This had been the result of the re-establishment of the normal ascendancy of the white race. Should this bill become a law the investor would find in many places in the South not shares, dividends and income, but chilled furnaces, idle mills and smoking ruins.

The future would intone maledictions exceedingly rare and vehement against certain men of our day, who would betray their own race to subjugation—white apostles, scarred with brands sinister, an illegitimate offspring recalcitrant to their kindred and lineage, beings of perdition, doomed to the reproach which would darken in infamy as the past receded, until time, grown weary of such foul remembrance, should cast their names as names a prey to the dumb forgetfulness of oblivion.

At the conclusion of his speech Turpie received the congratulations of his Democratic colleagues, and the Senate at 3:25 adjourned.

THE MINERS ALL OUT.

Coal Mining Operations in Alabama Practically Stopped.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special]—A Birmingham, Alabama, special says the striking coal miners were yesterday joined by nearly all the men who were at work Monday, and all the miners are idle except where convicts are worked and negro miners have been secured.

At the Bleeton mines, where 2,000 men were employed, a conservative element tried to get all the men to return to work yesterday, but failed, and those who worked Monday went out.

Eight thousand miners are now idle, and the indications are that the struggle will be a long and bitter one.

Nearly half the furnaces in the district will go out of blast this week, and others will follow as soon as the stock of coke is exhausted.

The strikers are very quiet, but the leaders say they have gone to win. The mine operators remain firm and united against aying the advanced wages demanded.

THE ESSAY CONTEST.

The Pupils Interested and a Pile of Manuscript in the Times Office.

Considerable interest was manifested by the children of the public schools in the contest for the prizes offered by THE TIMES for essay writing.

Nearly all the pupils in the grades in which the prizes were offered entered the contest, and the result, a large pile of manuscript, now lies in THE TIMES office.

The work of the pupils will be turned over to the judges as early as possible.

The contestants are all eager to know who the winners are, and many who are not personally interested have already inquired for the names of the successful ones.

THE TIMES promises all the boys and girls that the prizes will be awarded in a few days.

Ending Yesterday.

CLIFTON, N. J., Dec. 3.—[Special]—First race, six and a half furlongs, selling—Count Luna won, Manala second, Deerledge third; time, 1:24½. Second race, five-eighths of a mile, non-winners this year—Deadbeat between Repeater and East eye, Baychester third; time, 1:04½. Third race, three-fourths of a mile, selling, two-year-olds—Lizzie won, Parkridge second, Zenobia third; time, 1:17½. Fourth race, seven-eighths of a mile, selling—Golden Reel won, Varcoe second, Mamie B. third; time, 1:11. Fifth race, one mile and three-eighths, selling—Eminence won, Outbound second, Supervisor third; time, 1:37½. Sixth race, seven-eighths of a mile—Robbery won, Dr. Helms second, Dec Ross third; time, 1:14½.

Smith Gets Seventeen Years.

NEW YORK, Dec. 3.—[Special]—Albert H. Smith, who was convicted in the recent sessions of forgery in the first degree, was sentenced to a seventy-year term in the State Prison, and to a fine of \$10,000. Smith was a member of the "Black Legion" and was convicted of a conspiracy to perpetrate a series of robberies.

THE COPYRIGHT BILL PASSED.

The House Yesterday by a Vote of 139 to 95.

The Debate on the Bill Lasted Two Hours—Breckinridge, of Kentucky, Farquhar, Cummings, McAdoo and Butterworth Spoke in Favor of the Bill—Peters, of Kansas, and Kerr, of Iowa, Opposed It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—[Special]—After the reading of the journal the Speaker asked that the pending business for further consideration was the copyright bill.

Simonds (in charge of the bill) stated that the friends of the measure were willing to have the vote taken immediately, but express a readiness to yield any time that its opponents might desire.

Springer argued that the bill changed the tariff law in so far as the importation of books was concerned. So that the first effort after the McKinley bill, and after the election, was to make it more impossible to import articles from abroad, notwithstanding the statement of the President that importations were increasing.

Peters, of Kansas, expressed his opposition to the character of legislation involved in the bill. It was in the nature of quasi-special legislation, and as a matter of fact was the very legislation that had been largely condemned by the last election.

The kind of legislation the people wanted was such legislation as reached the masses of the people, and such legislation was not in favor of any special class.

Breckinridge, of Kentucky, said that it was clearly inconsistent with any idea of the copyright to make it anything but exclusive. The idea of the copyright was that he who owned the copyright had the exclusive right of sale of his book. He who owned the property had a right to sell it according to his judgment.

The copyright was nothing but a legal title, under the statutes, to the property of the man who produced the book. Being his, he had a right to dispose of it. It was dishonest to deprive him of that right.

Quotes inquired as to the clause requiring a book to be printed from type set within the United States.

Breckinridge replied that all legislation was practical and a matter of concession. The question was not whether the remedy could be made absolute, but how nearly absolute it could be made. There were diverse interests involved.

The interest of the author who furnished the manuscript; the interest of the publisher who furnished the capital, and the interest of the workmen who furnished the labor.

All these interests must be combined in this bill, and all were combined in it. He did not believe that cheaper books could be obtained now than could be obtained under this bill, but even if they could, this was a matter of justice and honesty.

It was the old argument he had heard of in Kentucky when one old negro asked another: "Sam, how's it you sell your brooms cheaper than me, when I steals de straw?"

"Oh, that aint nothin" was the reply.

"I steals my brooms ready made," (laughter).

He believed that a man's dollar belonged to the man that made it; and society's highest duty was to protect that man in possession of his dollar, whether that man was a foreigner or not.

Kerr, of Iowa, opposed the bill, characterizing the idea as something intangible and referring to the pending measure as a great tariff law. It was a law for the protection of printers. It was not a protective tariff, but prohibitive tariff.

The debate lasted two hours. The other speakers in favor of the bill were Farquhar and Cummings, of New York; McAdoo and Butterworth.

Peters, of Kansas, moved to recommit the bill, with instructions, to the committee on patents to report it back with an amendment limiting the life of a copyright to fourteen years.

Breckinridge, of Arkansas, moved to amend the instructions by instructing the committee to provide for the importing of books of foreign authors at the rate now provided by law. Lost; yeas 9, nays 130.

Peters' motion was lost; yeas 98, nays 138.

The question then recurred to the passage of the bill, and the vote resulted: Yeas 139, nays 95.

Without reaching action on any other measure the House adjourned.

FOX-BASS.

Charles D. Fox and Miss Carrie Bass Married in Petersburg.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—[Special]—Charles D. Fox, of the firm of Fox & Christian, druggists of Roanoke, and Miss Carrie Bass, of Vinton, were quietly married here to-night at the residence of bride's parents, in the presence of a few invited friends.

Rector A. C. Bledso, pastor of the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church officiated.

The bridal presents were very handsome. Mr. and Mrs. Fox left for Cincinnati, Ohio, and Danville, Ky., on a bridal tour.

Steamer Ethiopia Safe.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special]—The Anchore line steamer Ethiopia, Captain Wilson, from New York, November 16, for Glasgow, concerning whose safety some anxiety has been felt, she being several days overdue, passed Tory Island this morning. Her shaft is broken, and this accident was the cause of her delay.

COMPROMISE PROPOSED.

Parnell Will Probably Retire Temporarily.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special]—The meeting of the Nationalist members of the house to further consider the question of the retention of Parnell in the leadership of the party reassembled at 2 o'clock this afternoon in the room of the House of Commons, in which the previous meetings have been held.

During the proceedings Parnell announced that the sergeant-at-arms of House of Commons had granted the Irish members the use of the committee room until 7 o'clock.

Healy disputed that official's right to determine the length of the deliberation and requested that he be notified to that effect. Parnell declared that the message that Healy suggested was impertinent.

Objection was raised to telegrams from individuals being received during the proceedings. Sexton said he would persist to the end in his opposition to Parnell, despite the ruffianly attacks that had been made upon him.

A dispatch from Clonmel was read, declaring that the tenants on the Smith-Barry estates were with Dillon and O'Brien in their opposition to the leader of the party.

A telegram from the Belfast branch of the National League was read. It declared that the members would have no leader but Parnell. When this dispatch was read, Sexton, who represents the western division of Belfast, said that if the opinion of the Belfast Nationalists was contrary to his own he would resign his seat in Parliament.

Clancy said he had a proposal to make which he hoped would induce the solution of the difficulty in which the party found itself. Some conversation ensued, which resulted in an adjournment until to-morrow, when it is expected a compromise will be arranged which will lead to entirely new developments.

Clancy's motion involves a temporary retirement of Parnell, subject to certain conditions being exacted from Gladstone in connection with his promised home rule scheme.

Clancy's proposal has raised a hope among the Nationalists that an amicable settlement will be effected. The Liberal circles, however, do not share this hope, the attitude and front of the opposition regarding Parnell being resolute and unyielding.

FEARS OF LYNCHING.

Johnson to be Tried for Assault Upon Mrs. Majors.

PETERSBURG, Dec. 3.—[Special]—William Johnson, the negro, who attempted to commit a criminal assault on Mrs. Elizabeth Majors in Nottoway county some weeks ago, will be arraigned for trial in the county court of Nottoway to-morrow.

The feeling against Johnson is so bitter that it is feared that an attempt will be made to lynch him, and he will be taken from here to the county courthouse under guard of the Nottoway Grays, of Blackstone. Johnson has been confined in the jail of this city ever since his arrest. He has made a full confession of his guilt.

TOBACCO WORKS BURNED.

Two Firemen Killed and Two Injured—630 Girls Out of Work.

DEMORE, Dec. 3.—[Special]—Fine cut department of the Seaton Tobacco Works was destroyed by fire early this morning, worth \$194,000. The stock also a total loss, but the value unknown.

Two firemen were killed and two injured. Snow rendered it difficult for the engine to reach the fire and the blaze spread rapidly. In three-quarters of an hour the whole side of the building on Campen street was in flames.

At this time the firemen at work on the Fort street side, corner of Frost, were seen to loiter and an order was given to fall back. It was too late, however, and firemen Robinson and Coughlin were killed by a terrible rain of brick.

About six hundred girls are thrown out of employment by the fire.

THE ATLANTIC AND DANVILLE.

Rumor that General Mahone and Associates Will Control the Road.

NORFOLK, Dec. 3.—[Special]—It is rumored here that General Mahone and associate capitalists will soon have control of the Atlantic and Danville railroad. It is said that the general and his friends are largely interested in the coal and mineral lands of the Southwest, and if they can get a controlling interest in the Atlantic and Danville they can establish a coal depot at West Norfolk, near Craney Island, that will rival Lambert's Point. Such are the speculations here. Whether they amount to anything remains to be seen. West Norfolk was the original terminus of the Atlantic and Danville line and the company owns extensive and valuable water-front there.

Lead Kings Organizing a Trust.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—Yesterday morning there assembled in a house about twenty-five gentlemen representing the smelters of the United States. Among the attendants at the meeting, which is being held with closed doors, is President Thompson, of the National Lead Trust; Dennis Sheedy, of Denver, Col.; C. G. Barton, of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Company; C. M. Higgins, of Leadville, Col.; and B. Z. Swell, of Pueblo, Colo. The object is to form a combination to prevent a cheap and rapid fluctuations in prices as the business has been subject to.

ALLIANCE ON THE FORCE BILL.

Resolutions Condemning the Bill Passed.

McAllister, of Mississippi, introduced the Resolutions, Making a Strong Speech in Support of Them—Northern and Western Delegates Opposed the Resolutions on the Ground that Their Passage Would Check the Growth of the Alliance in Republican States.

OCALA, Fla., Dec. 3.—[Special]—Delegate W. S. McAllister, of Mississippi, to-day introduced in the meeting of the Farmers' Alliance the following preamble and resolutions, which were adopted:

"Whereas the President of the United States, in his annual message to Congress, recommends and urges the immediate passage of the measure known as the Lodge election bill; and

"Whereas said bill involves a radical revolution in the election machinery of the Union, both State and national, and its passage will be fatal to the autonomy of the States and the cherished liberties of their citizens; and

"Whereas said bill is partisan in spirit, and will be partisan in its application, thus re-vitalizing the gory ghost of sectional estrangement; and

"Whereas in the holy war which we have declared against sectionalism, the presidents of the farmers of the north, south, east and west are engaged in a fight, and to the end that victory may crown our arms, let fraternity and unity reign; therefore, be it

"Resolved by the National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America in national council assembled, That we do most solemnly protest against the passage of the said Lodge election bill; and we most earnestly petition our Senators to employ all fair and legal means to defeat this unpatriotic measure, which can result in nothing but evil to one common and beloved country.

"Resolved further, That a copy of these preambles and resolutions be forwarded to each Senator in Congress."

McAllister took the floor in support of the resolutions, and at the end of a long speech, moved their adoption.

As he sat down there was a stillness and a hush in the convention which foreboded a storm, and everybody expected it to burst from the western or northwestern delegations, but no storm came.

After a few moments of suspense, Delegate Deming, of Pennsylvania, arose and said that he regarded the introduction of the resolutions as untimely; that there was largely prevalent at the North a feeling that the Farmers' Alliance was a Southern organization, its members being saturated with Southern sentiments, and that the passage of these resolutions would strengthen this opinion and check the growth of the Alliance North and East.

His language was very temperate and conciliatory, and a ripple of applause greeted the close of his speech.

President McGrath, of the Kansas State Alliance, moved the adoption of the resolutions without reference to any committee and without debate, which was lost.

A delegate from Illinois expressed practically the same sentiments as Deming, of Pennsylvania. He feared that the adoption of the resolutions at this time would confirm the charge sometimes heard that the Farmers' Alliance is a partisan body. The Alliance, he said, is fast getting a grip in the West and in localities where the Republican sentiment is strong.

This action of the national body would tend to throw it into a political disrepute and stop its expansion over the states of the West and Northwest.

President Hall, of the Missouri State Alliance, moved that the resolutions be tabled; but after a short interval, in which there were several short but temperate speeches in favor of their passage, he moved to table his original motion, which was carried.

The question then recurred on McAllister's motion to adopt the resolutions, and it was carried unanimously amid wildest enthusiasm.

Failure of a Lumber Company.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 3.—[Special]—A Chattanooga, Tennessee, agent to the American says the Chattanooga Lumber and Manufacturing Company have made assignment to G. O. H. Lowe for the benefit of creditors. The amount of indebtedness is supposed to be about \$10,000. The scheduled assets foot up \$11,000. The company was recently organized with J. S. Anthony, of Boston, as president, and it is said that \$25,000 was put in by a New England capitalist, allowing the same sum for the plant of the old organization.

Statesmen Thrown Into a Panic.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Dec. 3.—An accidental shot was fired into the powder house outside this city Monday evening and a terrific explosion occurred. The city was shaken as if by an earthquake. The legislators, who were in session, were badly frightened, and rushed pell-mell out of the building, thinking their hall was falling down. No one was killed by the explosion.

Cotton Mills Damaged.

LONDON, Dec. 3.—[Special]—The mills of the Coventry Cotton Spinning Company at Coventry have been damaged by fire to the extent of many thousand pounds. The fire throws two hundred hands out of employment.

The Weather To-day.

For Virginia: Clearing north westerly winds and colder; fair Friday.